TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5.

BUBSCRIPTION TO THE EVENING EDITION.

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# DESPOTISM.

No One's Liberty Should Depend on Any One Man's Say So.

Judge Lawrence Criticises the Present Atrocious Children's Law.

He Favors Amendment Allowing Diseretion in Disposing of the Cases,

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

 All proceedings under this section (Sec. 291, Chap. 676, Laws of 1881, and Chap. 46, Laws of 1884), when a commitment shall have been made, shall be subject to review by any court of record, upon certiorari on the facts and the law, and in such a proceeding the commit-ment order or judgment may be affirmed or reversed modified in such manner and to such extent as may seem best, or a rehearing of the charge ordered.

Judge Lawrence recently, in the case of Antonio Meastreago, an Italian boy, who was committed to a children's institution after being arrested, with his father, for trying to earn a living with a hand-organ (the boy passing his cap for pennies), strongly gave it as his official opinion that the law relating to the committal of children should be

The boy was brought before Judge Law rence on a writ of habeas corpus, and the Judge very reluctantly dismissed the proceedings. Under the law he could do nothing else with the case. There was no redress for either father or child.

Judge Lawrence declared that the law in many cases worked in ustice and was detrimenal to the interests of the children and parents. Still, as the law stands, it is ironbound, and that whilf it remained so it was useless to bring such cases into the Supreme Court.

Judge Lawrence, in discussing the nature of the law with an Evening World reporter,

"The views I expressed in connection with the Maestreago case are not new ones by any means. I have long thought that the law in such cases is too harsh.

"I am not prompted by a spirit of snimadversion towards any society in making these remarks. I simply think that a child should have the same protection in law that an adult have the same protection in law that an adult

has.

"You take for instance, a man accused of the larceny of \$50. He has every opportunity of clearing his name. You take, on the other hand, a child. Have it once committed by a Police Justice, and if there is no technical error that settles it. There is no recourse.

"Now, as a man and a Judge I do not think that is right. No one's liberty or destiny should depend on the say of any one man, be he Police Justice or Supreme Court Judge."

one man, be he Police Justice or Supreme Court Judge."

"Do you recall any cases where it seemed as if injustice were done in keeping the children from their parents?" asked the reporter.

"I do. I do not recall the circumstances, but these cases have come before Supreme Court judges and while no doubt worthy of redress nothing could be done by us to help them. I refer to the case of the People vs. St. Dominic's Society, 34th of Hun's Report, page 483: the matter of Moses, 18th of Abbott's new cases, page 196, and the case of Van Haick against the New Tork Protectory, 38th of Hun's Reports, page 127. These are a few of many cases in which I think injustice was done because we could do nothing towards restoring the children to their parents."

"Do your colleagues on the Bench hold the same view on this matter that you do?" asked the reporter.
"I am not prepared to speak for them, but I think they do. I know that Judge Andrews expressed about the same opinion six or eight months ago.

expressed about the same opinion six or eight months ago.

"At the worst," continued the Judge, "even if the child does beg a penny in the street. I am not in favor of banishing her from her home and those who love her to the company of other lonely ones like herself in some institution. I think the law might be amended so as to allow some discretion a disposing of the cases, anyway."

# A NOTE FROM ZALINSKI.

He Says that He Invited the German Baron to the Gun Test.

To the Editor of The Evening World :

In your issue of Saturday, Feb. 2, reference is made to the presence of Baron von Sternburg, of the Imperial German Army, at the experiments with the pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun. It is stated that the Baron was not invited. This is not so.

The Baron is a personal friend who has

not invited. This is not so.

The Baron is a personal friend who has watched my experiments with interest for a number of years. As military attached of the German Legation it is his duty to report to his Government matters of military interest transpiring in the United States. It is doubtless the case that the German Government are well aware of our present defenseless condition. It does not require a very elaborate system of esphonage to ascertish that. Much information regarding this is given in published official reports, both of committees of Congress and boards of officers.

I invited the Baron to be present at the experiments both as a personal matter and for the reacon that it is as well to let foreign governments know that we are not as wholly helpless as might be inferred from our present lack of suitable high-power powder guns, and the long time which it will necessarily take to construct them. It is well for them to know that, not witnist anding this lamentable condition, we have at least one weapon which can be readily and quickly made, and having it we will be able to injure them seriously should they attack us. It will not be for them a "holiday walk-over."

E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Feb. 4.

OUR AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

Olive Wendell Hormer

Will Muster Workman Magee Answer This?

In the Editor of The Evening World The strike of the employees of horse-car lines, in my estimation, would stand a better chance of being successful if the sympathizers (and there are many) would come to the front with substantial aid. Is there a place where contributions would be received and distributed to the worthy and needy strikers? If so, what is the address? By publishing this, with the answer in The Evenino World, you will oblige the writer, and, perhaps, help those who will be slaves should organized labor fall to be recogized in this strike.

A FEW QUIET LITTLE SMILES.

THEY'RE NOT THE KIND YOU GET BETWEEN THE ACTS, BUT THEY WILL SERVE.

Very Likely.

Charitable Old Lady (to little beggar girl)-There's some bread for you. It's a day or two old, but you can tell your mother to take three or four fresh eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, some good butter and half a grated nut-meg, and she can make a very excellent pudding of it.

A Revival Echo.

[From the Burlington Pres Press.] Evangelist-My dear madam, have you eve experienced religion?
Old Lady—Law sakes, I've had twinges of it.

Reportorial Memories

[From the New York Weekly.] Mother-I am glad to hear you went to church o-day. What was the sermon about? Adult Son (a reporter)—I don't know, mother: haven't written out my notes yet.

A Salt Lake Episode.

(From the Burlington Free Press.)
Citizen (showing the town to a famous base.) ball player)-Hello! there goes Elder Plural's Baseball Baseball player (excitedly)—Where? Let's have a look at the boys.
Citizen—You mistake me. I mean his nine

A Modern Raphael.

[Prom the Lincoln Journal ]
Tramp—Could you give an unfortunate man mething to do, to earn a dollar or two? Farmer—What can you do? I'm an artist by profession. I was employed y several newspapers in that capacity. Do you think that you could paint my barn?

Settling the Dust.

[From the New York Weekly.] Mr. Winks-My gracious! Look there where the sun comes in, and see the cloud of dust floating in the room.

Mrs. Winks-Goodness me! Marie, come. lower this curtain.

A Coincidence.

(From the Chicago News.)
"My family," said Redtape, pompously, "is distinguished one. It came to this country in the Mayflower. "Why," observed Selvedge, "that was the name of the emigrant vessel that my cook came over in also."

A Plausible Theory.

[From the New York Weekly.]
Mrs. De Sweet-I cannot understand why so nany cultured men are willing to leave all the happiness of home, all the blessings of civilization and spend a lifetime in explorations in such countries as Africa.

Col. Warmheart (gallantly)—All men, madam, are not blessed with such wives as Mr. De Sweet.

The Champion Sprinter.

Mrs. Makehay (reading in a college paper about on John's marvellous record as a sprinter)-Sakes alive! And what's a sprinter got tew du with addication, I'd like t'know.
Farmer Makchay (reassuringly)Oh, that's nothin' but college slang. Samanthy. It means he's a chip o' the old block.

A Parental Admonition.

Stern Parent-Johnnie, I'm informed that you use a great deal of slang. Is it true?

"And I have cautioned you against the yulgar habit ores of times. I once more warn you that it you persist in using slang I'll take that strap from the wall and you'll find yourself in

From a Deep Sleep.



The Rector (concluding a very impressive serion)-Brethren, instead of desiring to depress you with the import of what I have said, I want Collington (in rear seat, with a misty remembrance of the night before)—I'll see you an' go you ten better.

# WORLDLINGS.

Mrs. William P. Frye, the wife of the Maine Senator, is said to be writing a society novel that will deal with official life in Washington. Senator Coke and Senator Eustis are confirmed cigarette smokers. The Texas statesman uses

the ordinary brands, that rell for 10 cents a package, while Mr. Eustis indulges in expensive cigarettes of Turkish tobacco. The richest man in the British House of Commons is Mr. Isaac Holden, a member from York-

shire. He was a poor bookkeeper, when he invented a machine that revolutionized the system of wool-carding. He now has an income of \$1,000,000 a year. Emperor William is said to give strict atten ion to the minutest details of the housekeeping

arrangements in his palace. He recently, as a matter of economy, issued or ders that the royal breakfasts in Unter der Linden should not cost more than 60 cents a head.

# True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "200 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 tespoontule. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a tempoontul. This is cortisally conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and commony of Heed's Sarsaparille.

Why Not Compel the Horse Railroads to Adopt It?

The Public Should Not Suffer Because Employees Have Grievances.

Let Them Be Submitted to Arbitration and Keep the Roads Running.

A Bill Drawn by a Well-Known Lawyer for the Law-Makers' Consideration.

Here is the draft of a law drawn at THE Evening World's request by an emment and

well-known lawyer in tois city. It makes mandatory the submission to arbitration of all differences arising between the street railroads of this city and their em-

It is based on the principle that these railoads are not private, b t public, enterprises, and therefore should be subject to public control.

Some of the roads are indebted in large sums to the city. Their charters are in some cases tainted with bribery boodie. They enjoy valua le public franchises for which they make practically no return. They use people's property, and they should be held in strict accountability to the people.

SERVANTS, NOT MASTERS. The autocratic spirit does not become such corporations. They are servants, not masters, and if they do not appreciate this fact they should be taught it.

Now, because they happen to have a difference with their employees, no matter what the merits or demerits of the case, it is absurd that the public should be made to suffer.

The employees have always been ready to arbitrate their grievances. Why should not the companies be compelled to accept these offers of arbitration

Then there would be no tie-up, no inconvenience to the public, no paralyzing of rade along these arteries of metropolitan

A SUGGESTION TO LAWMARERS.

The accompanying bill is drawn as a suggestion to the law-makers, It makes mandatory the submission of all differences between the employees and the roads to an arbitration committee of three men, one to be suppointed by the companies, one by the employees, and the other to be the Mayor. It provides penalties for both sides if they fail to abide for the time of six months by the decision of the arbitrators. The Company would forfeit its charter. The employees, by deserting the Company in a concerted manner after such decision, would be guilty of misclemeanor. It is, of course, necessary to establish a penalty for both sides, and there is no doubt that the employee would readily recognize the justice of such a provision. A SUGGESTION TO LAWMANESS.

The bill, as drawn, may not be the best form attainable. There are a number of diffi-cult points to consider in such a matter. But it at least contains the right principle, and it is accordingly submitted as a suggesgestion to the lawmakers.

# A MANDATORY ARBITRATION BILL.

section to the lawmakers.

A MANDATORY ARBITRATION BILL

Section 1, Whenever, hereafter, any corporation operating in any city of this State of more than 300, 000 inhabitants a street surface railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons of property in cars for compensation, and emorpholyces, in the conveyance of persons of property in cars for compensation, and emorpholyces, shall have or claim to have any dispute with any such employees concerning the rate of wages or the hours of labor of such endangers, and the supplementations of such dispute, which are the convergence of the supplementations of such city, that they claim to have such dispute dispute, and shall acknowledges the certificate so made by it in the manner in which deeds are redirect, with the consent of the Mayor's office thereof, with the consent of the manner of the manner of the manner of the control of t

larly the nature and extent thereof, and designating a disinterested resident of such city who has never been a member of any labor organization to act as one of the three arbitrators of such dispute and the name and address of a person to receive notices on their behalf, and shall acknowledge such certificate in the manner in which a deed is required to be acknowledged for record, and shall deliver the same to the Mayor of such city or to the person in charge of the Mayor's office thereof, with the consent to act as such arbitrator duly executed and acknowledged by the person so designated to act as such, and shall notify such corporation thereof by delivering a notice thereof and a copy of such certificate to the President, Secretary or Treasurer of such corporation personally.

tary or Treasurer of such corporation personally.

Thereupon, such corporation so notified within forty-eight hours after receiving such notice may designate in writing a disinterested resident of such city, disconnected with such corporation, to act as a second of three arbitrators of such dispute, and acknowledge the designation so made by it in the manner in which a deed is required to be acknowledged for record, and deliver the same to the Mayor of such city, or to the person in charge of the Mayor's office thereof, with the consent, duly acknowledged, of the person so designated to act as such arbitrator and in case such corporation shall fail to so do within such time, then the Mayor of such city shall nominate and appoint a disinterested resident of such city, who has never been a member of any labor organization, and is disconnected with such corporation, to act as a second arbitrator of such dispute, and thereupon the Mayor and the two persons so designated to act as arbitrators of such dispute, and thereupon the Mayor and the two persons so designated to act as arbitrators of such dispute, and thereoffom and after the time of the designation of such second arbitrator.

POWERS OF ARBITRATORS.

POWERS OF ABBITRATORS.

SEC. 2. Such Board of Arbitration shall have full power to hear and determine the matters certified as aforesaid to be in dispute between such corporation and such employees to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers before them by subpuna

and to punish the refusal to obey such subpossas as a contempt.

Sec. 3. Immediately upon the designation or appointment of the said second arbitrator of such dispute as hereinbefore directed, the Mayor of such dispute as hereinbefore directed, the Mayor of such dispute as hereinbefore directed, the of the arbitrators thereof, the President, Secretary and Tressner of such corporation, and the person designated as hereinbefore directed to receive notices on behalf of such employees of a time and place not less than two days thereafter, for the taking of any evidence which may be produced before said Board of Arbitration either by said corporation or by such employees relevant to the matters certified as aforesaid to be in dispute between such corporation and such employees, and at least two days prior to said time shall cause copies of such notice to be posted in three conspicuous places in the buildings of such corporation frequented by such employees; and at the time and place so designated in such notice and from day to day thereafter, as long as they or a majority of them shall deem it necessary, such Board of Arbitration shall meet and receive and consider any and all evidence which may be offered before them by such corporation or such employees relevant to the matters certified, as aforesaid to be in dispute between such corporation and such employees, and upon such evidence they, or a majority of them, shall render a final order determining the rate of wiges and hours of labor for said employment as they or a majority of them shall deem just, which order they shall thereupon file in the office of the clerk of the county in which said city is situated.

FENALTIES PROVIDED.

SEC. 4. The failure or neglect of such corporation to obey or conform to the directions of any final order of such Board of Arbitration shall be ground for the dissolution of such corporation, and any employee of such corporation who shall fail or neglect to obey the same, or who, by concerted action or agreement or prearrangement with ten or more other employees of such corporation shall, within six months after the rendition of such order leave the employ of said corporation without its consent, or refine to properly discharge the duties of his said employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. PENALTIES PROVIDED. meanor. SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

## " 22. SECOND FLOOR."

Miss Annie Pixley's new play, "22, Second Floor," by George H. Jessop, might be extremely acceptable, if condensed into one act and used as a "curtain raiser." On the principle that it is possible to have too much of even a good thing, it must be said that the complica-tions, arising from mistaken identity, out of which Mr. Jessop has built his play, need relief of some sort. They begin by being amusing they end by becoming extremely tiresome.

In fact, Mr. Jessop ought to advertise his play, which is in three acts, by the bye, by s pharaphrase of the late Mr. Danton's celebrated remark about audacity. Mr. Jessop might call Act I. "Complications;" Act II., "Encore de complications;" Act III., "Toujours de complications." He is evidently rather sickeningly fond of complications that have done duty long before the day when Mr. Jessop was borff, There is very little that is new in the pla". Even the numerical title sounds suspiciously

might precipitate a discussion which I should loathe. "22, Second Floor," is not a good title, either, I say in all due humiliation. It might mean anything. The out-of-town theatre-goer, before he shows his face at the box-office. likes to know exactly what he is going to see and to read some suggestion of it on the title. And "22, Second Floor" is evidently destined for out of town.

The play deals with twin sisters—one thoroughly domesticated matron with rigid opinions and a baby; the other a jovial comedienne, with ideas less decisively set and a pug dog. The sisters are exactly alike in appearance, and they both "put up" unconsciously at the same hotel. The husband of the matron apparently sees his prudish little wife smoking cigarettes and entertaining a party of friends at supper, while the "hustling" advance agent startles the domesticated lady by allusions to the stage which are of course incomprehensible. These situations occur incessantly throughou the three acts. Some of them are very cleverly

Testimonial to Miss Markstein. The testimonial concert to Miss Henriette will occur Sunday evening next, Feb. 10. The affair 'ias been arranged in recognition of Miss Markstein's efforts in behalf of the working girls' free concerts, and her indefatigable as-sistance at benefits for other worthy objects.

> The Ice Man. From the Washington Critic.]

He lifts his grateful soul in praise Because there is no ice: And later in the -cason he Will also lift the price.

# The Wonderful Carlsbad Springs.

Toboldi, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with the gen-nine imported Carishad Sprudel Salt, Powder form, for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adiposis, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflamma-tion of the stomach, nicer of the stomach or spicen, children with marsamus, gout, rhoumstism of the joints, gravel, &c., twenty-elz were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks. The Carisbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is an excel-

lent aperious Launites and Diurette. It clears the com-pleason, purifies the Blood. It is easily soluble; pleasant to take and permanent in action. The genuine product of the Carlebad Springs is exported in round bottles. Each bottle comes in a light blue paper carteon, and has the signature, "Eisner & Mondelson Co.," sole agents, 6 Barclay street, on every bottle. One bottle muled for one dollar. Dr. Tuboldi's lectures mailed free upon

# VISIONS HOW IT WAS DONE. A GREAT ESTABLISHMENT

Seen in Dreamland by "Evening World" Readers.

of Slumber.

A Great Variety of Very Curious and A Journalistic Feat That Was Never Interesting Happenings,

CONDITIONS OF TOURNAMENT.

A double gold eagle goes to the relator of the most remarkable dream. Julian Hawthorne, the popular novelist, is the judge. Accounts of reams should be written on one side of the paper and should be brief and interesting. They should be addressed ' Dream Tournament, ' Evening World,' New York."

## No Time to Pick the Diamonds.

In the Editor of The Evening World:

I had a dream last October. I was sitting on the roof and was walking around when suddenly I fell into our garden. There I found instead of grass a crop of diamonds. But suddenly I heard the shout of fire, and my next door neighbor's house was in flames when I awoke.

Max Magnus, 300 East Sixth street, City.

A Petrified Dream.

to the Editor of The Evening Wor I dreamed the other night that I was west of the Rocky Mountains, and that I saw at a distance a bird sitting on a tree, and when I went near it, to my surprise, the tree was petrified and so was the lurd. J. BROWNE. 202 East Thirteeuth street, city.

A Rider Haggard Dream.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I take the liberty of sending my last night's Iream : I was in a small boat, rowing down a dream: I was in a small boat, rowing down a river. Suddenly I came to the edge of the water, and there seemed to be a tunnel through so'ld rock, through which this river flowed. I made up my mind to traverse this strange excavation. I seemed to be utuerly helpless to manage the boat. Suddenly I came out of this darkness and found myself in a must beautiful dell, all surrounded by rocky cliffs, and they all covered with the most beautiful flowers and vines. On one side shood a cottage. Out of this cottage came a beautiful woman and requested me to remain, as it was the same all Even the numerical title sounds suspiciously like titles I have heard before. But I will refrain the year. The scenery was the most beautifrom mentioning them, because by so doing I to I ever saw. This dream I shall long restrictions of the property of t member. New York, Feb. 2.

How a Silver Spoon Was Found.

the Editor of The Evening World : When I was about twelve years of age my mother married a second time. One evening soon after the event, as we were all seated soon after the event, as we were all seated around the teatable, my stepfather, taking a teaspoon in his hand, sa'd to my mother: "This spoon and another like it were given me by one of my aunis, who is now dead. I thought a great deal of them for her sake, and felt very badly when I learned that my servant girl lost the other several months since. That night I dreamed that I found the appear in a cartin place in the vary and the since. That night I dreamed that I found the spoon in a certain place in the yard, and the following morning I hastened to the spot indicated by my dream. There, slightly covered with leaves and grass, was the missing spoon. I was delighted, and lost no time in giving it to my stepfather, who could scarcely believe me when I related to him the way by which it was found.

78 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street.

A Dream That Proved a Reality. A very simple dream, yet strange, My watch, which had run very well for two or three years, upon being wound, suddenly stopped with a snap. There was a whirr of noise inside, then silence. The works seemed to be flying in pieces. This was the dream. On the following day I began winding my watch as usual, and had not given two turns before the watch as usual. before the mainspring broke, recalling at once my dream of a few hours before.

I have recently read of a similar dream in fome English journal, but this one occurred

### six years ago as recorded. Another Ball Dream. To the Editor of The Evening World: I was at a masquerade ball, and never be-

fore had I enjoyed myself as well. I came home rather late and, naturally, being tired, home rather late and, naturally, being tired, I hurried to bed, and the moment I struck the pillow I fell asleep. Again it seemed as if I was back in the hall and all around me was joy and meriment. Bright and fantastic forms flashed by me, one laster than another, but all happy and gay. I myself was whirling around to the music of the mazy waitz with a beautiful fairy clasped closely in my arms. Faster and faster sounded the music, fa ter and faster we waitzed until thought was a delirium, when gradually the faster we danced the fairy seemed floating and melting away from out my arms, unthe faster we danced the fairy seemed floating and melting away from out my arms, until but an idea remained. With light steps to the music I waltzed and waltzed. The music gradually slowed, and the slower the music the more solid the form seemed growing. I clasped the form tighter and tighter until at last we stopped. I looked with smiling face at my partner, when oh! horrors! What terrible sight was this at which my heart stopped bearing and brain recled? The carth seemed sinking and I was unable to move. The fairy so beautiful that I danced with had slowly vanished, and a horrible terrifying devil had taken her place. I fainted. I then woke up and found it but a dream.

K. L. M.

# THIRTY-FOUR DAYS ASLEEP.

Mrs. Althouse Still Resting Peacefully, and All Efforts to Arouse Her Unavailing.

ISPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, I ATTICA, N. Y., Feb. 5.-The "sleeping voman," Mrs. Emma Althouse, has entered on the thirty-fourth day of her trance. She always knew when she was about to

enter on one of her long intervals of rest.

This time she said she would probably never awake, and she has exceeded all her former records, which are numerous. Ail means to awaken the woman have been exhausted. Galvanic batteries have been up-plied, cold water thrown in her face, and other kinds of harsh treatment adopted with-

out avail.

out avail.

She gave no signs of returning consciousness, and a slight twitching of the mu-cles of the eyes and throat were the only signs of life she betrayed.

No nourishment has been taken by her. Attempts to administer milk and whiskey by injection have been unsuccessful.

Her jaws were so rigidly set that the teeth were pried open with difficulty, and then the pat ent could not swallow the liquid.

Her face appears in calm repose and she pat ent could not swallow the liquid.

Her face appears in calm repose and she looks like one quietly sleeping.

The doctors are puzzled. It is not a case of suspended animation, for the lungs fuint

their functions.

Mrs. Althouse first went asleep in August. Mrs. Althouse first went seleep in August, 1887, and did not awaken for three days. Since then she has had numerous similar spells, lasting for several days.

Her sleep previous to this one lasted nine days, and theu after three days of wakefulness, she relapsed into her present condition.

She has been in hed for a year and a half, never taking anything but liquid food during has considered.

her conscious moments.

Thousands of people have been to visit her, but recently all visitors have been excluded, owing to the attendant's claim that two strange men had attempted to administer poison to the patient.

The Way "The Evening World'

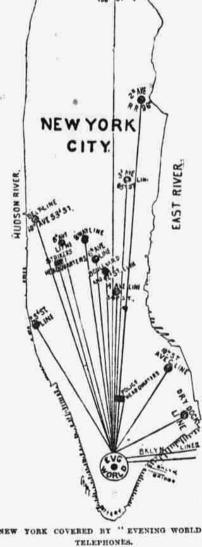
Covered New York's Big Tie-Up. Remarkable Experiences in the Realm Its Full and Accurate Reports All Came by Telephone.

Before Attempted.

Gathering the News for Those Wonderful Forencon Extras.

It has been the wonder of New York how THE EVENING WORLD managed to get out its early forenoon Extra all of last week, covering

HARLEM



every point of the strike up to the very moment of going to press, a feat that no other afternoon paper even attempted.

Now that the strike fever is subsiding, THE EVENING WORLD doesn't mind letting its slower contemporaries into the secret of how its full and accurate stories of the great tie-up have been obtained.

Of course, the first requisite was a competent staff of bright young men to gather the details: and having this necessary equipment on hand, the next matter was to attend to the proper distribution of the reporters and to give each member of the staff a complete understanding as to his place and duties.

The reporters were handled like a detail of soldiers-knights of the pencil as they were. Every morning bright and early every covered by at least one man, and ample provision was made to provide reinforcement if necessary. The men reported at their posts directly without coming to the office.

Reserves were always in the office, and ides that there were arrangements by which

sides that there were arrangements by which transfers of reporters from one point to another could be quickly made.

Everything was directed from the office of The Evening was directed from the office of The Evening World. Here was constantly spread in the form of reports and reported indications, the figurative map of the conflict. Here every move was known atmost as soon as made, and orders were issued accordingly. For the completeness of these arrangements and the success which has attended their working. The Evening World doesn't hesitate for a moment to place a big credit to that most valuable of modern invent ons, the telephone, and to the courtesy and promptness of those having to do with its operation in this city. in this city.

Time was too valuable to wa te in long

# AN ALARMING FIRE.



When the dwelling house catches fire how quickly w basten to put out the flames. We do not wait until the fire involves the whole structure. Yet, when our bodies, which are our real dwelling houses, become endangered through the immidious approach of disease, how prens we are to neglect them. The fire of disease kindled in the system is at first insignificant; we grownerrous, restless and irritable; our sleep becomes disturbed or broken, and we wake unrefreshed; we become languid, weak, nervous and tired, gradually becoming more and more exhausted as the stomach, lowels, liver or kidneys fall to perfectly perform their functions. These are the symptoms of a dangerous fire in the system, which, if neglected, will result in total destruction through complete prostration, nervous exhaustion, consumption oaralysis or insanity.

Our duty is as plain as in case the house catches fire.

Put out the fire, and cure the symptoms before they in volve the whole system, and so save our health and life while there is yet time. How? By the use of that greatest of all health restoratives, Dr. Greene's Nervura. This remedy is without doubt the best of all brain, nerv and strength restorers, and is pronounced the greatest medical discovery of the century. It is purely vagetable and perfectly harmless, and can be purchased at the drug store for \$1 per bottle. Try it, sufferer, and w omise you renewed health, strength and vigor. You n consult Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th st., New York, the noted specialist in the cure of nervous and chron diseases, free of charge, about your case at any time personally or by letter.

# LONDON AND LIVERPOOL CLOTH ING COMPANY'S NEW STORE.

Mammoth Plate-Glass Windows. which Will Be the Pride of the City...A Transformation of the Entire Store --- Phenomenal Success.

For many weeks now the passers-by on the Bo For many weeks now the passers by on the Bowny have looked wonderingly at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Hester street, where used to be the bright windows of the London and Liverpool Clothing Company's store. People see instead of the windows a wall of white pine boards reaching almost to the top of the second story. Notices on these planks state that the clothing company's store is closed for repairs and allessations, and from within comes the sound of hammers and saws, the flinging down of planks and the tearing out of walls.

They are not alterations, but a transformation. The they are not alterations, but a transformation. The store is being made over into a new place, so that when finished it will be one of the largest, best appointed, and most beautiful clothing stores in the world. People won't know it when they get in to see it, though they will recognize it, of course, as the store of the London and Liverpool Clothing Company by the superior quality and quantity of the goods they see around them. In the first place there will be the great windows of the store on both the Bowery and Hester street eldthe store on both the Bowery and Hester street sides-win tows of solid, heavy plate glass, which will be among the largest in the world. That on the Bowery side is to be fifty feet long and fifteen feet high, with a space of twenty-five feet inside the glass to the store proper. This great area will be filled, when the window is ready for exhibition and the store for opening, with something over 1,000 samples of clothing, comprising, so far as possible, a sample of every style of clothing is the great stock of the store. It will take half a dozen

sers, working night and day for a week, to arrange the window as it should be for public inspection. The window on the Hester street side will be thirty-five feet long, and, like the other, fifteen feet high, and stretching for a good distance back into the store. This window will be devoted to an exhibition of the samples of gentlemen's furnishing goods from the firm's ples of gentlemen's turnishing goods from the firm's mammoth stock, and it is needless to say that it will contain everything that the body or soul of man, for that matter, can desire. These mammoth windows, with their splendid contents, will be assonishing enough to even the most callous mortal in the daytime, but a night they will be simply dazzlingly magnificent, radiant as they will be with the glory of hundreds of incantas they will be with the glory of hundreds of incantas they will be with the glory of hundreds of incantas they will be with the glory of hundreds of incantas they will be with the glory of hundreds of incantas they will be with the glory of hundreds of incantas they will be with the glory of hundreds of incantas they will be with the glory of hundreds of incantas they will be with the glory of hundreds of incantas they will be supplied to the same than the same th descent lights, both inside and ontside the windows The mere brilliance of the light itself, aside from the beautiful effect given by its shining upon the golden and purple and blue and ruby sheen of the aften limings of the stuffs used, will form a spectacle such as New York has ever seen. The plate glass for the windows is now being made in France under a special contract. These is also being made along with the windows round glass mirrors, which will adorn the pillars at the frost es-trance of the store. These mirrors in such a place are a great novelty, and putting them in front of the store is in more senses than one a brilliant experiment.

Some idea of the extent of the alterations in the store
may be gained from the fact that 200 workmen began
operations there immediately after Christmas, and that

the store is expected to be ready for business again in two weeks. New floorings have been put in throughout, new stairways and elevator arrangements built, and walls torn out, so that an increase of two entire floors has been added to the store. The store will now have five floors instead of three, the old arrangement, and a the corner of Hester street and the Bowery the Londs the corner of Rester street and the Bowery in London and Liverpool Clothing Company will occupy over 10,000 square feet of flooring with the operations of their business. This is certainly business with a vergeance. The store when reopened, too, will be refitted and refurnished in the most elaborate manner. The finest carpets will cover the floor, easy chairs and luxuriant sofas will be on every hand, while the dressingms are planned to be models of what cosy and elega dressing-rooms should be. The store will be lighted with 750 electric and incandescent lights. Three huswith 750 electric and incandescent lights. Three hun-dred salesmen, one hundred more than before, will attend to the wants of customers, while uniformed cash boys will flit back and forth, proud to belong to such as

rides to and from the office. The men sent out were instructed to forward all their reports over the speaking wire. They received their orders in the same way.

One private telephone to The World's Pelice Headquarters has been constantly busy bringing the latest bulletins and the notices of police operations.

of police operations.

Another instrument, on the General Telsphone Exchange, has had its bell ringing and its wire throbbing even more steadily, as the staff details turned in their reports from the points to which they had been assigned for days.

Thus not a moment was lost in getting the

This for a moment was lost in getting intelligence to the office.

For receiving all these reports two men of sensitive ear and rapid hand were always ready where the news was to be utilized.

Out of the telephone transmitter the words Out of the telephone transmitter the words of the r porters passed to the listening ears at the office, and without an instant unnecessary delay they were put into the form of piquant stories and passed to the printer. What became of them afterwards is known are accounted for in the arithmetic of any contemporary of The Evenine Woald.

A glance at the map herewith given, accompanied by a thought of the miles of city blocks which cover the ground here dutlined, will give something of an idea of the nature of the work done.

The points to which reporters were assigned, with their locations, are indicated on the map. The lines running to The Womin office may be regarded as symbolical of the way in which the news from all those points flow straight to that centre.

flow straight to that centre.

Every day of the tie-up last week, the Tus

Evenyor World presented in a foreneou

extra a story complete and new, furnishing

not only news to its readers, but valuable points to its waiting contemporaries—points which they grasped with a celerity in direct contrast to their slowness in individual news-

gathering.

Later editions reflected faithfully every clange in the condition of affairs and took every new event to the very moment of going to press.

But the work has not stopped with the

The tie-up in Brooklyn has been covered in the same systematic way.

The Evening World is young, but yet it can give an occasional lesson in modern

THOSE COLLEGE RACKETS. The "Sophs" and Freshmen at Lafayets Are at War.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 5.—The rackets of the Sophomore-Freshmen at Lafayette College have not yet subsided. It is thought the barmless jokes practised on each other by the classes may become more violent and be fol-

lowed by the larbarous hazing.
Since the "Sonha" compelled the Fresh men to ride a calf under ridiculous circumstances the latter have been vowing vengeauce.

Yesterday they had the calf roasted in fine resterday they had the calf reasted in me style and served at the Sophomores' dinns. When the Sophomores went out they were greeted with a great placard on the ground reading. "Sacred to the memory of our call, and the street lamps were posted with the scription. "In memorism of the calf."

The town is now laughing at the Sophomores, and they threaten to get even by dousing the Freshmen with cold water a "barrel rolling them."

ALL unessiness and wakefulness in children polices by MONELL's TRETHING COMDIAL 25 cents.